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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ABERAAERON, CARDIGANSHIRE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT, 1962

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Jos. R. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

Dyfrig O. Davies, Cert. S.I.B.
W. Trevor Rees, C.R.S.I., M.P.H.I.A.

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ABERAERON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman 1961/62

Councillor Evan James

Chairman 1962/63

Councillor J.W. Jones

Committees dealing with Public Health Matters

(a) Public Health Committee

Chairman 1961/62

Councillor The Reverend D.J. Jones

Chairman 1962/63

Councillor T.J. Davies

(b) Housing Committee

Chairman 1961/62

Councillor J.E. Evans

Chairman 1962/63

Councillor J.J. James

(c) Public Works Committee

Chairman 1961/62

Councillor E.E. Williams

Chairman 1962/63

Councillor David Jenkins

Clerk of the Council: S.D. Evans, Esq.,
Council Offices,
1, North Road,
ABERAERON.

Telephone: Aberaeron 327.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Aberaeron Rural District Council.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1962, a year which was quite eventful in the sphere of public health.

The publication of a report by the Royal College of Physicians on "Smoking and Health", showing that there is a proved relationship between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung, caused many persons to renounce the habit only, alas, to recommence at a later stage. Consequently, any campaign and propaganda to dissuade persons from smoking should be aimed primarily at adolescent school children, many of whom are non-smokers at present but likely to become regular cigarette smokers later in life. If these children can be convinced that smoking constitutes a great hazard to health - in the form of cancer of the lung, chronic bronchitis and heart disease - then one can confidently expect a decrease in the death rate from these diseases in future years. Constant repetition of the dangers of smoking is therefore essential - whilst not forgetting the financial advantages!

Complacency is the worst enemy of preventive medicine, especially regarding infectious diseases. Epidemics of smallpox were considered a thing of the past until 1962! The epidemic that occurred during the year caused considerable public alarm and throughout the country people queued for vaccination. In Cardiganshire, over 17,000 people were vaccinated and the majority of these were primary vaccinations. Some authorities pressed for the reintroduction of compulsory vaccination, but the choice should rest with the parents. They should remember that in this "modern age", any part of the world may be reached in 24 hours and that smallpox is constantly present in the community in many parts of the world. The best age for primary vaccination is between the 1st and 2nd years of life for this is the age at which complications are rare.

On a local basis, diseases of the heart and arteries are the major cause of death. Admittedly, people are living longer but some of the deaths and disabilities in the middle period of life are due to high blood pressure and its sequelae, or coronary thrombosis. Almost invariably, such diseases occur

in persons who are overweight and it is a fact that at least one person in five in this country is considerably overweight. Proper attention to diet and medical supervision can prevent or reduce this obesity and eliminate its danger to health.

The total population figure living within the area remains much the same. The birth rate is a little below the national figure, and the adjusted death rate has remained slightly below the national rate for the past three years. The population structure has a bias towards the elderly as pertains for almost the whole county.

There were no epidemics of infectious disease during the year. Four new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified and three of these were in the age group 15 - 24 years. None of these had received B.C.G. vaccination. This procedure, introduced in Cardiganshire in 1957 for adolescent school children, has proved very effective.

Seven sewage disposal schemes were completed in 1962; such schemes are costly but essential.

A more detailed report including a section by the Public Health Inspector will be found in the following pages.

POPULATION STATISTICS

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,321
Population (census 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,014
Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1962)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,960

VITAL STATISTICS1962 1961 19601. BIRTHS

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	120	153
						Leg:	...	...	114	114	144
						Illeg:	...	...	7	6	9
Illegitimate live birth per cent of total live births									5.8	5.0	5.8
Rate per 1,000 population (crude) ..	...	...	...	...	...				13.5	13.35	16.74
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) ..	...	...	...	...	...				15.8	15.62	19.59
Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales ..	...	...	...	...	...				18.00	17.40	17.10

2. STILLBIRTHS

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	5
						Leg:	...	...	6	4	5
						Illeg:	...	...	1	-	-
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ..	...	...	...	...	...				54.68	32.26	31.65
Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths England & Wales ..	...	...	...	...	...				18.10	18.70	19.70

3. TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS .. 128 124 1584. PERI-NATAL MORTALITY (Stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths)

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	7
						Leg:	...	...	9	6	6
						Illeg:	...	...	1	-	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ..	...	...	...	...	...				78.1	48.39	44.30

5. EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (deaths under one week)

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2
						Legs:	...	...	3	2	1
						Illeg:	...	...	-	-	1
Rate per 1,000 total live births ..	...	...	...	...	...				24.79	16.66	13.07

6. LATE NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (deaths over one week and under four weeks)

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	-
						Leg:	...	...	1	-	-
						Illeg:	...	...	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live births ..	...	...	...	...	...				8.26	-	-

7. INFANT MORTALITY (total deaths under one year)

Total	1	3	3
						Leg:	1	2	2
						Illeg:	-	1	1

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
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7. CONT'D.

Rate per 1,000 total live births	8.26	25.00	19.61
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	8.77	17.54	6.94
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	166.66	111.11

8. MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths ... ... ... ...	...	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ... ...	...	-	-

DEATHS

Total ... ... ... ...	...	125	119	115
Rate per 1,000 population (crude) ...	...	13.95	13.24	12.58
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) ...	...	11.72	11.12	10.59
Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales ...	...	11.90	12.00	11.50
Area comparability factor for births	1.17	1.17	1.17	
Area comparability factor for deaths	0.84	0.84	0.84	

CAUSES OF DEATH

Registrar
General's
Code Number

<u>Code Number</u>	<u>Causes of death</u>	<u>Number of deaths</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8	Measles	-	-	-
9	Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	-	3
11	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	2	-	2
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	7	4	11
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2
16	Diabetes	2	-	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	12	20
18	Coronary disease, angina	23	8	31
19	Hypertension with heart disease	-	4	4
20	Other heart disease	5	6	11
21	Other circulatory disease	-	2	2
22	Influenza	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	2	5	7
24	Bronchitis	1	-	1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-	3
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	-	-
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	1	2	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	7	11
33	Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34	All other accidents	-	-	-
35	Suicide	2	2	4
36	Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2

TOTAL: 67 58 125

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

Diphtheria

Dysentery (amoebic and Bacillary) ...

Encephalitis

Erysipelas

Food Poisoning

Measles 22

Meningococcal meningitis H

Paratyphoid fever F

Pneumonia (acute primary and acute
influenzal)

Poliomyelitis

Relapsing fever

Scarlet fever

Smallpox

Whooping Cough

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year.

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
5 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	3	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	1	-	2	1
65 +	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	4	-	2	1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These remain essentially the same as in previous years and are under the control of the County Council.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No action was required to be taken during the year under the above Act.

JOS. R. JONES

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Cardiganshire Joint District Councils,
Swyddfa'r Sir,
(County Office),
ABERYSTWYTH.

June, 1963.

SECTION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1. SEWERAGE

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes were completed in 1962 for the villages of Llanon, Cross Inn (Llandyssul), Ffosyffin, Llanwnen, Cwrtnewydd, Llanarth and Highmead Terrace, while under construction at the end of the year were schemes for the villages of Gilfachrheda and Llangybi. The Llengybi scheme was virtually completed, the delay in operating being due only to the lack of a supply of electricity for the plant.

At Talsarn a scheme was in progress to re-lay certain sections of the existing sewer which had been found to be defective and the enlarging of the disposal plant in order to provide for additional properties including six proposed Council Houses.

Preparations were being made for the commencement of new schemes in 1963 for Cribyn, Aberarth and Llwyncelyn.

2. DRAINAGE

During 1962, 147 applications were granted for conversion from the conservancy to the water carriage system.

The cesspool emptier was engaged in work at Council Estates and private properties which involved the removal and disposal of approximately 450,000 gallons of sludge. Payments in respect of private properties for 1962 totalled £1945. 5. 0.

In December the Cesspool Emptier was returned to the Manufacturers at Leeds for a complete overhaul after having completed a continuous service of $8\frac{1}{2}$ years with the Council.

3. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service which runs quite smoothly covers practically the whole of the district.

Disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping at Llanarth and Cilcennin.

The tips are kept in an orderly and hygienic condition and are regularly treated against infestation by rodents and vermin.

4. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Summary of the work carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

Number of inspections of private houses	58
Number of private dwellings treated and cleared of Rodent infestations	50
Number of inspections of farms	6
Number of treatments of farms	6
Number of inspections of refuse tips	76
Number of treatments of refuse tips	24

5. HOUSING

17

(a) During 1962 twenty Council Houses and ten houses built by private enterprise were completed and at the end of the year eight Council Houses and eleven private houses were under construction.

(b) Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 and Housing Act, 1957

(i) Unfit houses closed under Section 16(4) and 35(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	8
(ii) Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied after informal action by the Local Authority	1

(c) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, as amended by the Housing Act, 1961(a) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - DISCRETIONARYSummary of application and payment of grants in 1962

<u>Number of Applications approved</u>	<u>Approved Expenditure</u>	<u>Approved Grants</u>
36	£25,464	£12,728

Average grant per application - £353. 11. 0.

<u>Number of payments made</u>	<u>Amount Paid</u>
44	£15,952

Total Amounts of Grants Paid from 1955 to December 1962 - £89,175

Number of applications approved in 1962 in respect of dwelling houses which were occupied by:

(i) Owners	27
(ii) Tenants	9

(b) STANDARD GRANTS

FORMAL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED			APPLICATION APPROVED				
27			Owner occupied dwellings 23 Other dwellings 4				
Grants Paid	No. of Dwellings concerned	Total Amount	Number of amenities provided				
			Fixed bath or showers	Wash Basins	Hot Water Supplies	Water Closets	Food Storage Facilities
	19	£2394	17	17	16	19	14

Rent Act, 1957

- (i) Number of applications of Certificate of Disrepair 1
- (ii) Number of decisions not to issue Certificates Nil
- (iii) Number of decisions to issue Certificates 1
- (iv) Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued 1
- (v) Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of Certificates Nil

6. FACTORIES ACTS

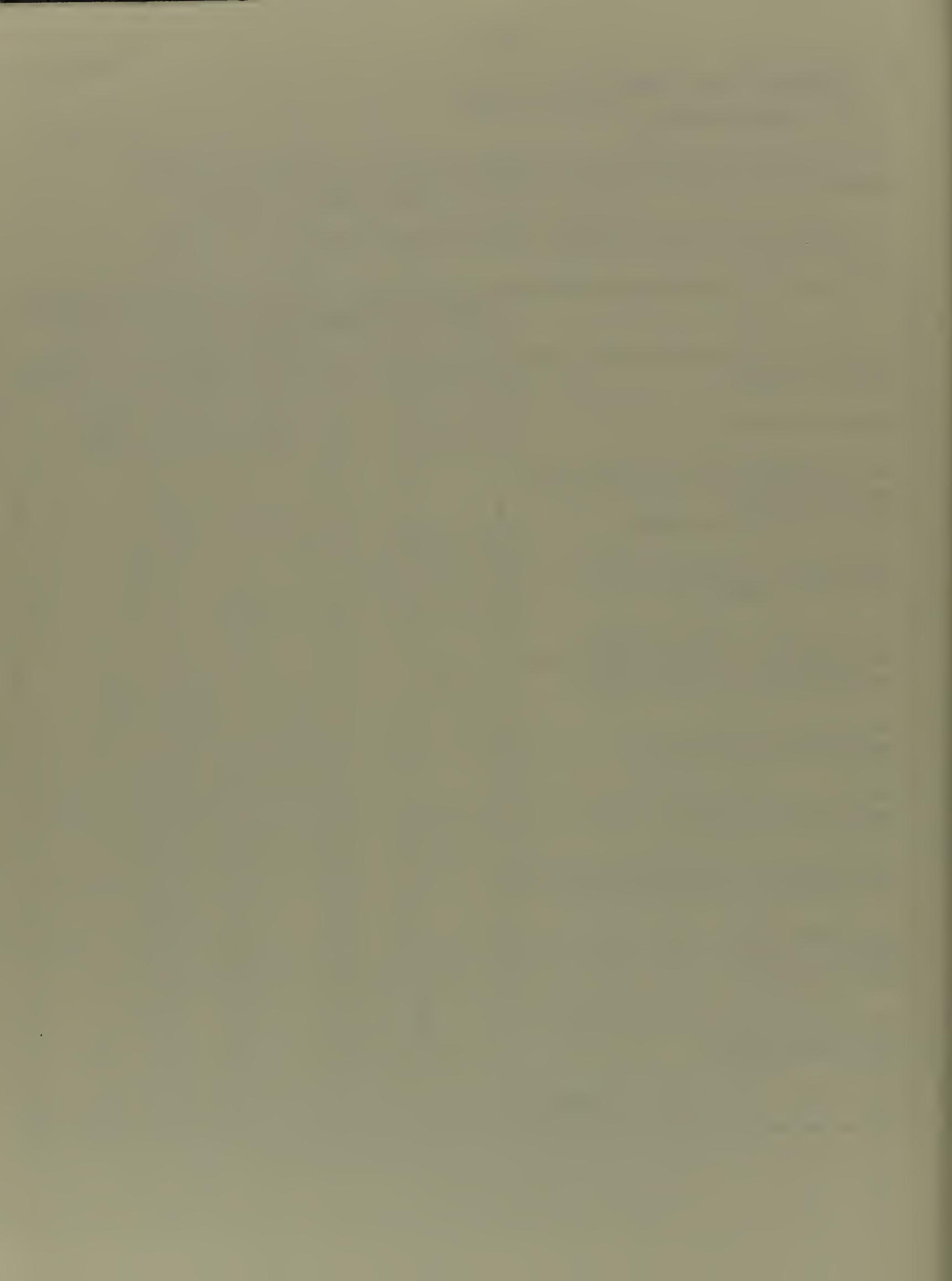
Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	6	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities.	25	28	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	31	34	-	-

7. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD(i) Meat Inspection

The animals slaughtered and inspected at the Llanybyther private slaughter-house during January-December, 1962, were as follows.-

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	48	-	283	31	Nil
Number inspected	48	-	283	31	Nil
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci.					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.3%	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis.					
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-



(ii) Food Inspection

Meat and meat products condemned (outside slaughterhouses)	52 lbs 0 ozs.
Canned meat	67 lbs 15 ozs.
Canned and miscellaneous foods other than meat	N I L
	<hr/>
Total	119 lbs 15 ozs.

(iii) Fifty seven visits were made to premises where ice cream is sold.

(iv) Twelve inspections of restaurants and kitchens were made.

8. WATER SUPPLY

Twenty-three samples were taken from public supplies and eight samples from private supplies and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Twenty-one samples from the public supplies were found to be of excellent quality, the quality of two being unsatisfactory.

Two samples from the private supplies were found to be of excellent quality, the quality of six being unsatisfactory.

The Engineer of the South Cardiganshire Water Board was notified of the unsatisfactory results which were those of samples from the Ffynnon Rhys supply.

Immediate action was taken to effect remedial measures.

D.O. Davies,

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

PARISH	Estimated No. of dwellings supplied direct from the Mains		Estimated No. of dwellings supplied by Public Stand Pipes		Action of Lead	Quantity
	No. of dwellings	Pop.	No. of dwellings	Pop.		
DELLAN	49	156	24	77	Nil	Satisfactory
CILCENNIN	39	124	15	48	Nil	----
CILIAU AERON	59	188	23	74	Nil	----
DIHEWID	39	124	12	39	Nil	----
HENFYNWYU UPPER	65	207	13	43	Nil	----
LAMPETER RURAL	28	90	10	28	Nil	----
LLANARTH	300	960	31	102	Nil	----
LLANBADARN TREFEGLWYS	82	252	24	77	Nil	----
LLANDDEWI ABERARTH	122	389	26	83	Nil	----
LLANDYSSILIOGOGO	189	600	38	118	Nil	----
LLANFAIR CLYDOGAU	33	105	16	52	Nil	----
LLANFIHANGEL YSTRAD	218	697	26	84	Nil	----
LLANGYBI	51	163	-	-	Nil	----
LLANINA	44	142	2	8	Nil	----
LLANLLACHAIARN	118	377	10	32	Nil	----
LLANSANTFFRAED	287	918	32	102	Nil	----
LLANWENOG	238	757	62	198	Nil	----
LLANWNEN	35	112	4	13	Nil	----
SILIAN	27	84	-	-	Nil	----
TREFILAN	3	108	4	13	Nil	----

